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ABSTRACT

An illustrated vocabulary presents approximately 275 Yurok words organized topically from the Indian perspective to demonstrate the relationship between Yurok Indians and their social and natural worlds. English terms arranged alphabetically within each topic have two accompanying Yurok entries--one a Unifon spelling, the other having syllable breaks and marked accents. Topics include people, cultural things, baskets, acorns, plants, animals, birds, fish, and food. An introduction explains the role of language in Indian culture and points out differences in styles of thought between Indians and whites. A Yurok Unifon single sound chart is included. (LFL)

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YUROK VOCABULARY

JUN 1987
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Yurok Vocabulary

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Introduction

We are proud and happy to present the Yurok Vocabulary Book. This new 1986 volume represents the most complete, illustrated version of Yurok vocabulary produced at the Center for Community Development at Humboldt State University. It represents a revision of the earlier Yurok vocabulary books. Yurok teachers at Pecwon school have checked the spellings of words, and added names for many things. The book also contains the feature of having two entries for each Yurok word, the first entry is a Unifon spelling, while the second entry has syllable breaks and accents marked. The purpose of the second entry is to capture, as much as the written word can do, the feeling of the spoken Yurok, since syllable breaks and accents do allow for the reader to use voice intonation and stress. This use of prosodic markers, however, is not a substitute for hearing the language, since many of the words in the Yurok language are associated with feelings in the speaker's mind, and are expressed in very subtle ways.

Illustrations for the book were done by a variety of artists who have been employed by the Bilingual Emphasis Program from 1979-1986. There may be some inconsistency in the style of illustrations as a result but we have been able to illustrate more of the words.

We hope this book will be helpful.

Dr. Ruth Bennett

Editor

Shawnee

Purpose of the Book

Native people derive from oral cultural backgrounds, meaning that they tend to be concrete, rather than abstract, thinkers, being more interested in accepting, using, and interacting with the natural world than with knowing all of its properties, or understanding the logic of its interrelationships. In the traditional oral culture of the Northwest California Indian, nature plays an important role in everyday life. Indians use plants and animals for food, for tools, for housing, and have an extensive vocabulary for communicating about the natural world.

Since the Indian language used in communicating about animals and plants reflects the Indian world view, this vocabulary is somewhat different from the Anglo vocabulary in the same areas. The Anglo perspective is to know everything possible about the natural world, and the Anglo aims at naming each identifiable thing. Naming, in the Anglo system, is generally taxonomical, since there is a concern with relating distinct things to other things, and structural properties, once identified, easily lend themselves to hierarchical type structures. The existence of the hierarchical structure is sometimes more important than the existence of a specific animal or plant, so that the Anglo might ask why a certain species of a plant is not found in a certain area, or why a certain animal species has become extinct in a certain environment.

The Indian is more likely to have vocabulary terms for those plants he/she has seen and for communicating about the various uses of those plants. Both tendencies:

(1) to name everything, and

(2) to ask "why," about existence or non-existence, are not Indian traits.

Just as the tendency to rely on belief, either as handed down from one generation to the next, or as perceived through dreams and visions, is not the Anglo perspective. The language of dreams and visions are the basis for the language about Indian medicine practices, whereas in the Anglo world, such language is thought of as unscientific, and therefore invalid.

Ironically, in spite of these major differences between the Anglo and Indian world views, the Indian gains reliability and validity for his language about the natural world in the same way that the Anglo scientist does, through verification in his own experience and validation from his community. It is the language of the Indian that verifies that he can use what he knows. The language of the Indian doctor verifies his ability to cure, and it is the patient and doctor's belief in this ability that is expressed through language, and that comprises the nature of the communication process involved in curing ceremonies. Because belief is such an important part of the Indian world view, the communication process itself is seen as part of the cure. When the doctor is able to find the cause of the patient's illness, he literally "spits it out," and subsequently explains to the patient what made him/her sick. The language used in the explanation generally involves a narrative account of something the patient (or a close relative) did to bring on the illness. It is up to the patient to communicate his acceptance, and facilitate the cure.

This vocabulary book represents a collection of Indian words organized topically from the Indian perspective. We have devoted our time to identifying the most relevant general topics, and then selected those words that most frequently occur. We have taken this approach because we wish to identify those areas that demonstrate the relationship between the Indian and his/her social world, and the natural world. Plants and animals are included here, for example because these are the other living creations besides Yurok people, and the interest in both animals and plants extends throughout everyday life.

The reader may notice that there are very few taxonomic terms, and only one level of hierarchy. This is in keeping with the Indian's way of thinking. When the Anglo thinker wants to demonstrate knowledge of plants, he seeks increasingly more abstract terms, and frequently, more than one term representing the same abstraction. For example, at the more general level, there are

Plants, or vegetable organisms, or flora...

Within this, there are

flower, vegetables, bushes, trees...

and subtypes; for tree, there are

deciduous, conifer, ...

and further, species of each type; conifers can be

pine, spruce, fir, juniper, redwood, sequoia, cedar...

and finally specific sub-species; for pine, some of these are

sugar pine, Jeffrey pine, Bishop pine, bull pine, Ponderosa pine.

And there are Latin terms for each English term.

The Indian thinker, in contrast, begins with the specific trees he/she sees; generally, these are members of a sub-species. The interest remains there, moving to another topic, rather than to a higher or lower level in a hierarchy. In the Yurok language, for example, there are terms for black oak, PƎRGƎRƎR, white oak, HINKEH, tan oak, HʌMUNʌ', and live oak, ƆΔGI, but no term for "Oak," or for "tree" or for any more general category beyond this in the plant world. The Indian distinguishes between the type of oak trees because this is useful to him. His primary vegetable food is acorns from the tan oak acorn tree, which is why he needs to distinguish the tan oak from other oak trees. He does not need the concept of "oak," so he doesn't name it.

Along the same lines, the Indian may name a plant after one of its parts, if that is what is useful. Angelica is another extremely important plant to the California Indian, being used in every healing ceremony, and in ceremonial dances. Its root is burned as incense, and aids in the effectiveness of good spirits, and in blocking bad, inherited influences. The Indian term for Angelica, WʌHPΔ, means Angelica *root*.

As we might expect, there is no general term for human being, with terms for humans having either an age frame of reference,(man, woman, old man, old woman, child, etc.) or a family frame of reference, (mother, father, sister, brother, grandfather, grandmother, etc.) or a tribal frame of reference, (Yurok people, Hupa people, Karuk people.) An interesting feature of this aspect of the naming system is their reference to place in the world. Yurok people name themselves according to where on the river or coast they lived. Living downriver, Yuroks are PʊLEKWLO; further upriver, the Karuks are called PʌDIKLO; upriver on another river, the Hupa are called HʊPOLO. Whites, come from the extremities of Yurok geography, and are named WʌGE. Other strangers are named WʌGE, also.

The table below gives some age-related and family-related terms.

Terms for Humans by Age and Family Relationships

AGE-RELATED		FAMILY-RELATED	
Yurok	English	Yurok	English
PʌGƎRK	Man	NʌNAC	My husband
WʌNƆUKWC	Woman	NOPEʊ	My wife
		NʌPCEƆ	My father
		NUƆEK	My mother
MʌWIMOR	Old man	NAPIT ƆUWʌC	My grandfather
PARʌ	Old woman	NAKʊƆʌC	My grandmother
ƆIMUMʌWɬC	Young man	NUMƎRM	My son
WʌʼYAN	Young woman	NUMAɬʼ	My daughter
MʌWO	Boy		
WƎRʼYƎRC	Girl		
ƆAANʊKC	Newborn baby		

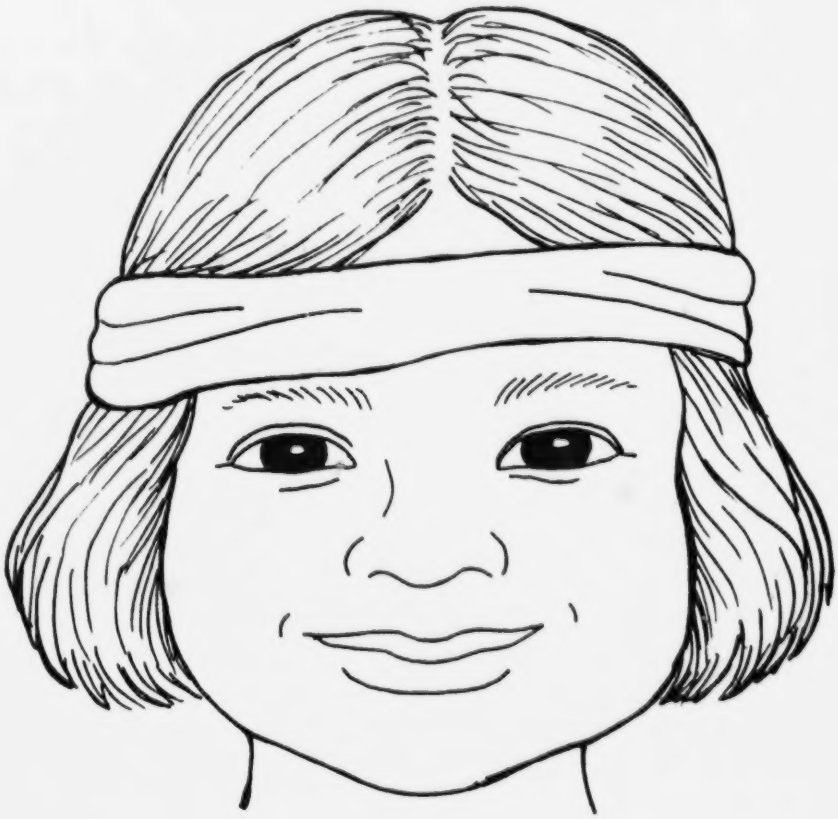
In sum, by analyzing the nature ofsome of the most vocabulary terms used by the American Indian, we can understand how this culture defines itself as a culture, and thereby focus on the areas within the culture that are recognized by the American Indian. The next step is to create lesson units,that will offer a new body of resources for teachers of California languages, history, and culture.

Yurok Unifon

Single Sound Alphabet

-1-

Yurok People



YUROK PEOPLE

infant, baby
ↄAANOKC
ↄÁA-NOKC

---

small child
ↄΔKENIHOK
ↄΔ-KÉ-NI-HOK

---

boy
MΔWO
MΔ-WÓ

girl
WƎR'YƎRC
WƎR'YÉRC

YUROK PEOPLE

adolescent boy
ↃINUMΔWŧC
ↃI-NU-MÁ-WŧC

adolescent girl
WΔ'YΛN
WΔ'YÁN

man

PAGƎRK

PA-GƎ́RK

woman

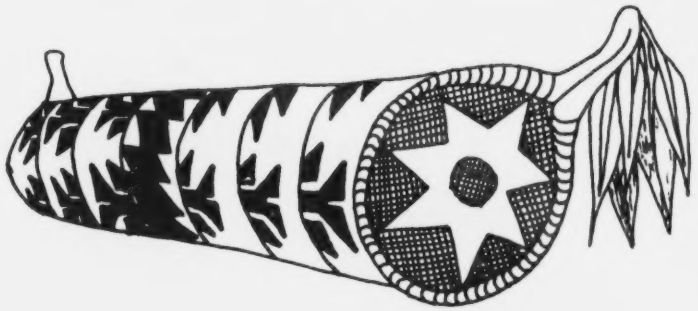
WANƆUKWC

WAN-Ɔ́UKWC

old man
MΔWIMOR
MΔ-WÍ-MOR

old woman
PARΔ
PA-RÁ

CULTURAL THINGS



Indian doctor, female

KΔGEI

KΔ-GÉI

Indian God

KU WΛNGYϮK Λ

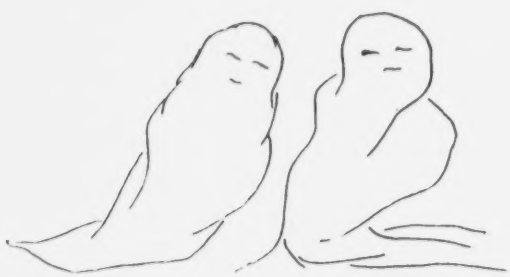
KU WΛ-NG-YÉ- ϮK Λ

the up there where he stays

Indian devil

UMO'O

U-MÓ'O



spirits, good and bad

CAEᏂ

CÁ-EᏂ

evil spirits
UPƎRGƎRYƎR
U-PƎR-GƎ́R-YƎR

---

evil spirit, the kind of evil spirit that enters the body if we go to a place where we are not supposed to and we get a sickness
TΔNŪMΛNΛK
TΔ-NŪ́-MΛ-NΛK

---

where evil spirits live
KIMŪLENI CAEᗰI ΛLE'MUNI
KI-MŪ-LÉ-NI CÁ-EᗰI Λ-LÉ'MU-NI

Indian praying

WΛNGYE†K UƆWΔGIN

WΛ-NG-YÉ-†K U-ƆWÁ-GIN

---

prayer word - used in old prayers

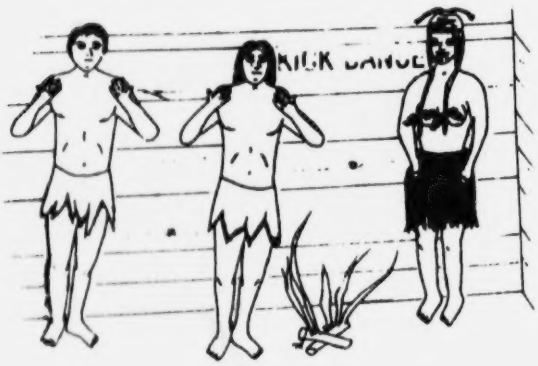
ULΛLEKWSΛN

U-LΛ-LÉKW-SΛN

Indian blanket used in dances

ΛH UKO

ΛH U-KÓ



kick dance

RΔMΛ

RΔ-MΛ

brush dance

MΔLI

MΔ-LÍ

white deer skin dance

MUNƆΔ PUUK

CRAAƆ MEꟾ U

PÍEWΔ

MUN-ƆΔ PUUK

CRAAƆ MEꟾ U

PÍ-E-WΔ

jump dance

WUNÍKWULΔGΛ

WU-NÍKW-U-LΔ-GΛ

deerhides used in
deer skin dance

POOK WUCRAↃ
POOK WU-CRÁↃ

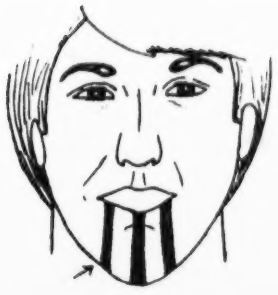
---

otter hides used in dances
NΔPΔWŧↃNA ∩ CRAAↃ
NΔ-PÁ-WŧↃ-NA ∩ CRAAↃ

---

decorated hide
CRAAↃ
CRAAↃ

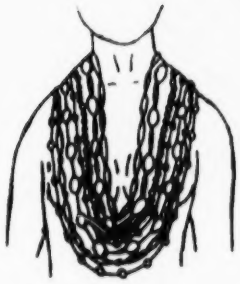
fresh hide
UMƎRƎR
U-MƎR-ƎR



tatoos
UPG
U-PG

Indian dress
MUNↃEH
MUN-ↃEH

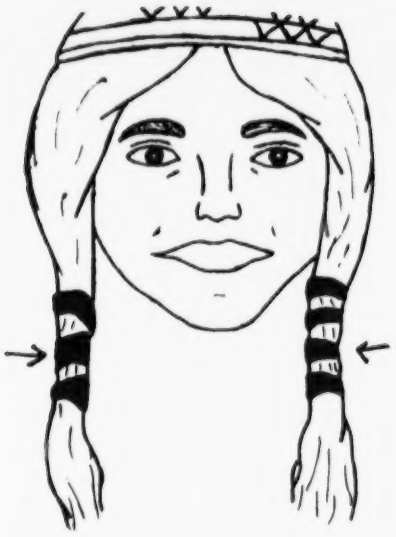
bone needle
WƎRHKƎR PWΔGENΛH
WƎRH-KƎR PWΔ-GEN-ΛH



Indian beads (necklace)

ᑌᐃKAR

ᑌ-ᐃ-KÁR



hair wrap

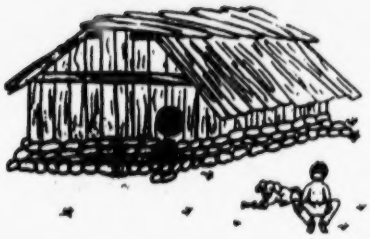
ᑌKƎRI

ᑌ-KƎ́R-I

Indian money

ᐱᗺ WUᑐIIK

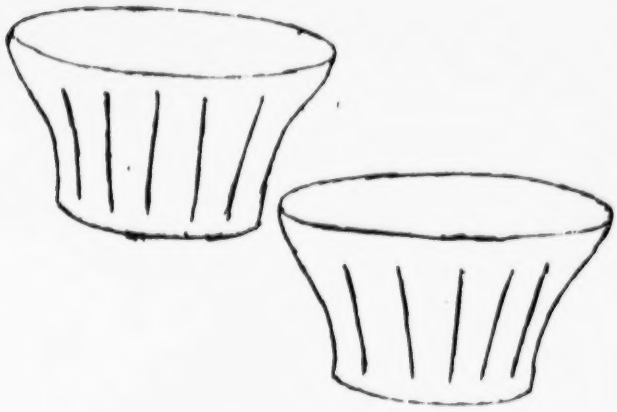
ᐱᗺ WU-ᑐÍIK



Indian house

ᐱᐦ WU'ᐱL'

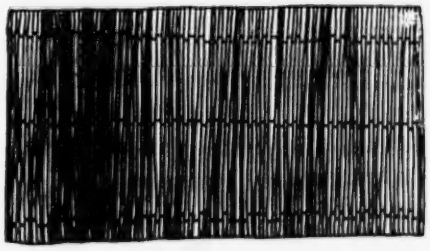
ᐱᐦ WU'ÁL'



Indian chair (stool)

ᐱᐦ WUᑐIKWAR

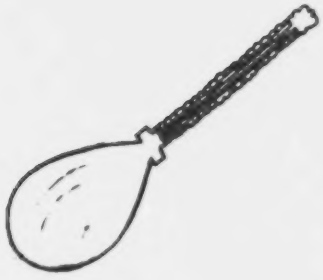
ᐱᐦ WU-ᑐÍK-WAR



Indian woven mat for sleeping on

Wᐧᑐᐱ

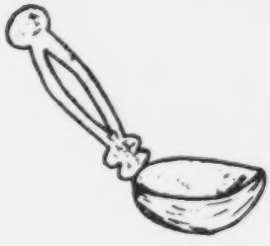
Wᐧ-ᑐÁ



elkhorn spoon

MΔWIH WUCEↃ HΔGΛN

MΔ-WÍH WU-CÉↃ HΔ-GÁN



wood spoon

HΔGΛN

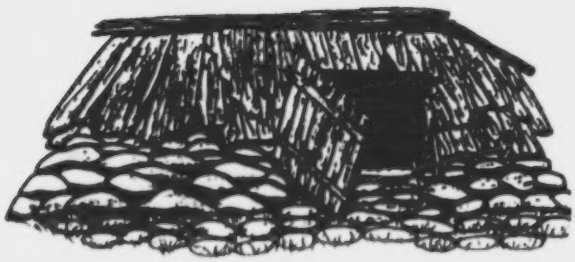
HΔ-GÁN

---

mussel shell spoon

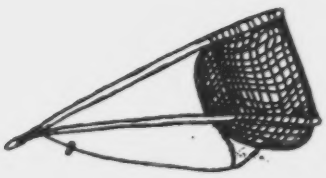
PI'I HΔGΛN

PI'I HΔ-GÁN

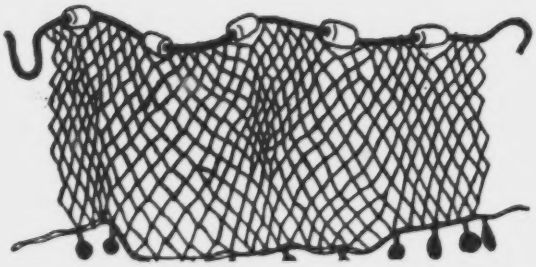


sweat house
ƎRGƎRK
ƎR-GƎRK

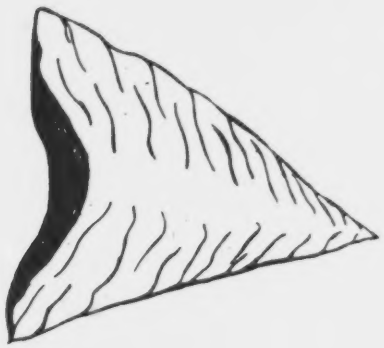
canoe
ʌH WΔYUↃ
ʌH WΔ-YÚↃ



eel net
ↃQWON
ↃQ-WÓN



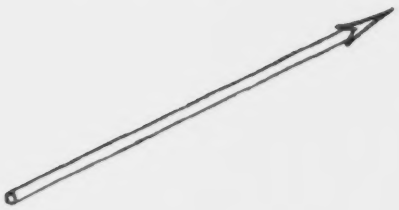
salmon net
LΔWET
LΔ-WÉT



flint

NIGEM

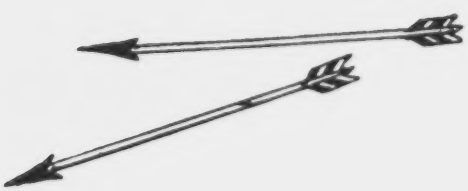
NI-GÉM



spear

MΛHΛH

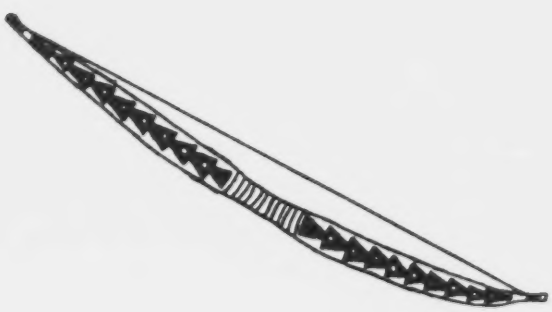
MΛ-HÁH



arrows

NƎRKWƎRT

NƎRK-WƎRT



bow

WΔCUMϮT

WΔ-CU-MϮT

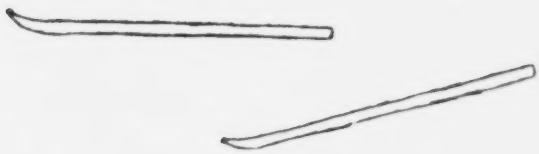
sinew
HΛPH
HΛPH

---

porcupine quills
TEGIN
TE-GÍN

---

thimble
TEREKWC CΔGΛN
TE-RÉKWC CΔ-GÁN



stick for stick game, made of hazel, iron wood, willow

HƎRHPƎR

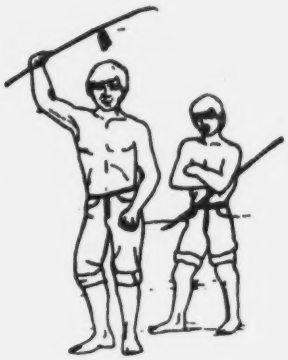
HƎRH-PƎR

---

stick game - tossels

WΛTΔ

WΛ-TΔ



there's a stick game going on (present)

KIↃ HƎRꟾPƎR or WU'NI HƎRꟾPƎR

KIↃ HƎRꟾ-PƎR or WU'NÍ HƎRꟾ-PƎR

There was a stick game

HΛGƎRꟾPƎR

HΛ-GƎRꟾ-PƎR

---

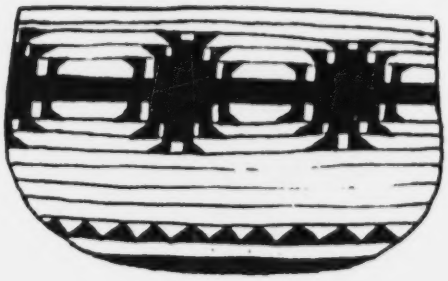
there will be a stick game tomorrow

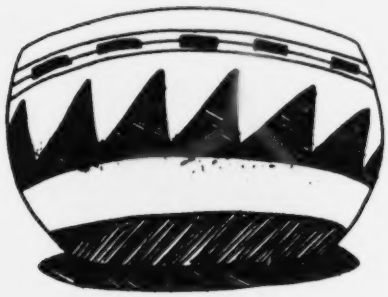
UWΛK KI HƎRꟾPƎR

U-WÁK KI HƎRꟾ-PƎR

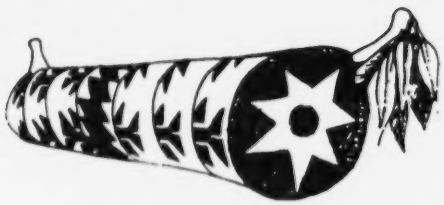
-22-

BASKETS





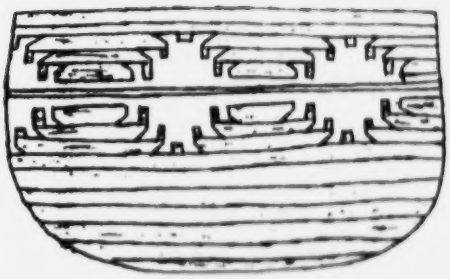
basket
HALA
HA-LÁ



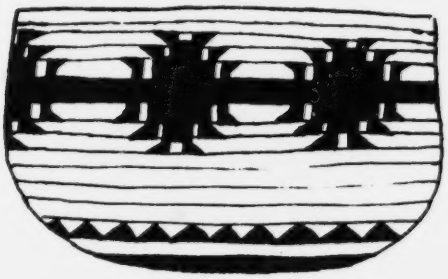
jump dance basket
EGÜHR
E-GÚHR

storage basket,
solid weave
TEREKWC
TE-RÉKWC

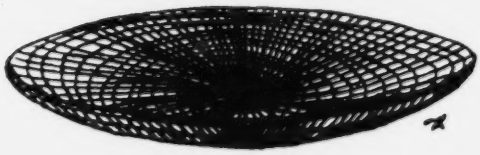
storage basket,
open weave
POTEKWC
PO-TÉKWC



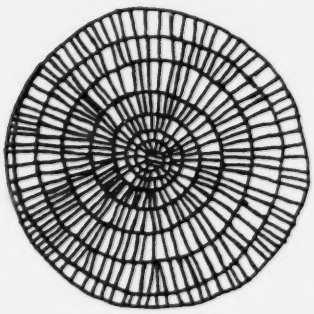
eating basket
HEKWƆ
HEKWƆ



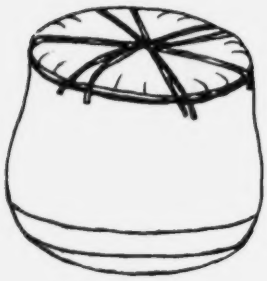
fancy basket
PƎRƆEKWC
PƎR-ƆÉKWC



solid weave sifting basket
WΔƆΛNEP
WΔ-ƆΛ-NÉP

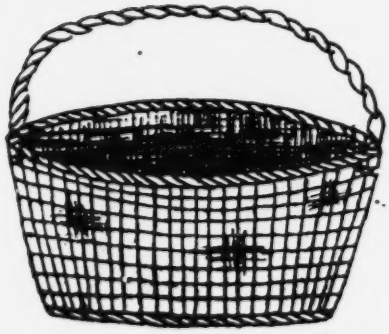


drying or winnowing basket
LAP'CEQ'
LAP'CEQ'



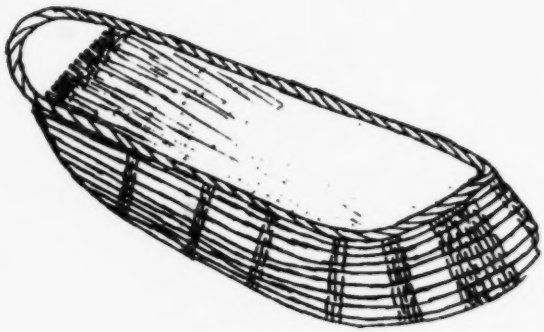
tobacco basket
HAKUM EGA
HA-KÚM E-GÁ

cap
EKO
E-KÓ

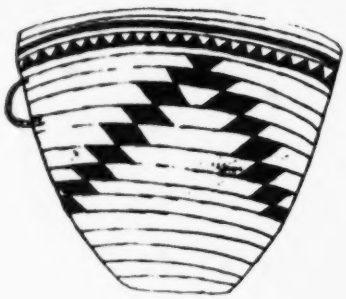


picnic basket
RUMIƆEKC
RU-MI-ƆÉKC

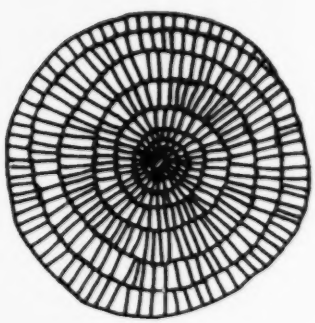
small eating mat
LAPCEQ
LAP-CEQ



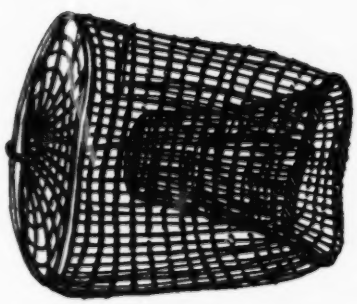
baby basket
NΛ'ΛC
NΛ'ÁC



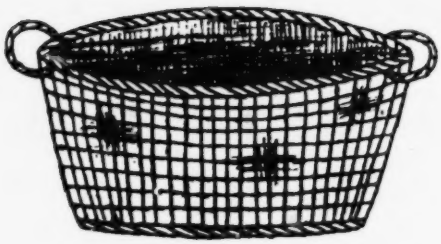
bride's basket
KΔWG
KΔ-WǴ



basket to cover baby's face
ƱKEƆǪ
Ʊ-KE-Ɔǫ́



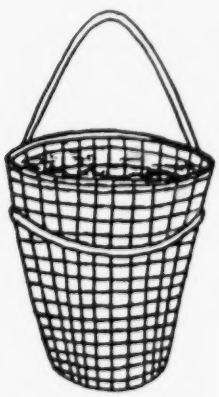
eel basket
LƱMΛN
LƱ-MÁN



laundry basket

WΛCLΔGEH RUMIƆEKC

WΛ-CLΔ-GÉH RU-MI-ƆÉKC



burden basket

KΔWG or KΔWIƆEKC

KΛ-WǴ or KΔ-WI-ƆÉKC

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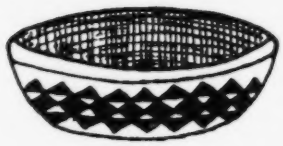
cookingbasket
MURIP
MU-RIP



water dipper
KΔYUM
KΔ-YÚM

Indian basket pan
PGJEKWC
PG-JÉKWC

ACORNS

acorn

WʌˈʌMEH

Wʌˈʌ-MÉH

brown acorn

PYƎRKƎR

PYƎR-KƎ́R (throw in fire to brown)

mouldy acorn

WUCAQ

WU-CÁQ

acorn roasted green in shell

PYƎRKƎR

PYƎR-KƎ́R

shelled acorn

WΛLECAΩfresh

WΔNIPHdry

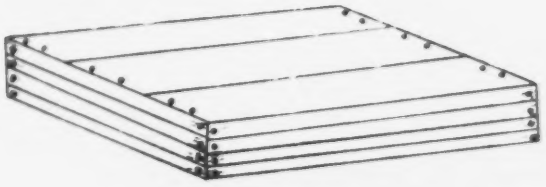
WΛ-LE-CÁΩfresh

WÁ-NIPHdry

acorns growing on small bushes

HUNIM

HÚ-NIM

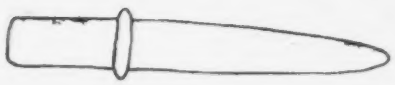


black acorns (acorns buried in box in water until black

ƆΔKWƆEM

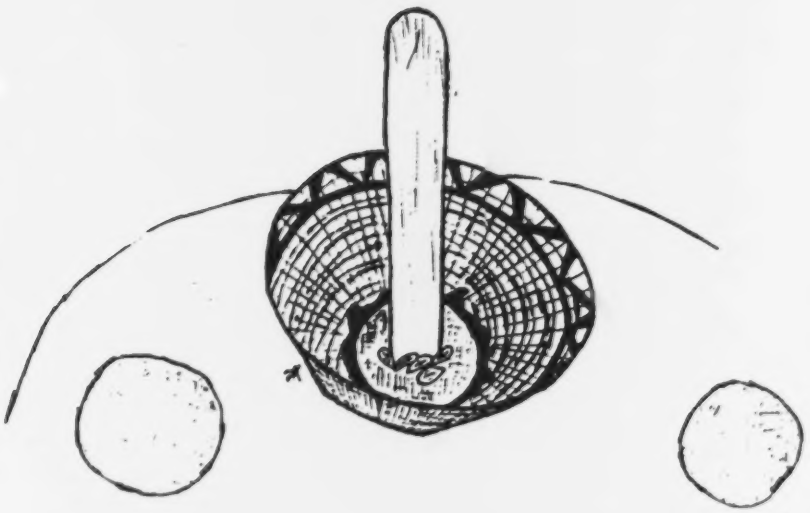
ƆΔKW-ƆÉM

to pound
CΔMU
CΔ-MÚ



acorn pestle
CΔKWΛN
CΔK-WÁN

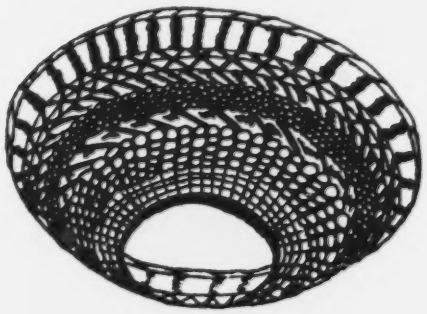
acorn paddle
HΔLΛ'
HΔ-LÁ'



acorn ready to pound

WΔNIPH KICEMO

WΔ-NIPH KI-CÉ-MO



pounding basket (with hole in bottom for pounding) acorn flour

PEKWΛN

PEK-WÁN

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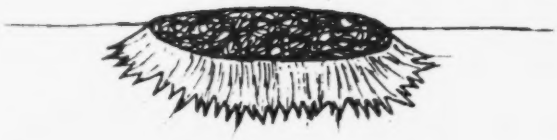
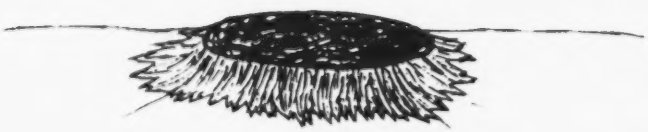
acorn flour
PENKW
PENKW



acorn flour ready to leach
PENKW KI
WUNKIMAQ
PENKW KI
WUN-KI-MÁQ



acorn paste after leaching
WΛLUN
WΛ-LÚN

solid weave sifting basket (after acorns are pounded, they are sifted- fine flour sticks to sides of basket)

WΔƆΛNEP

WΔ-ƆΛ-NÉP

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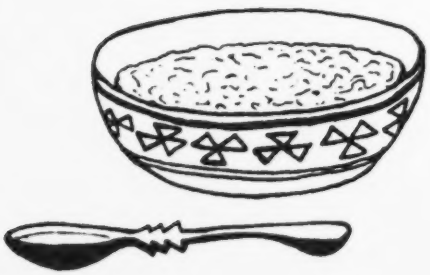
acorn sifting basket

WΔƆΛNEP

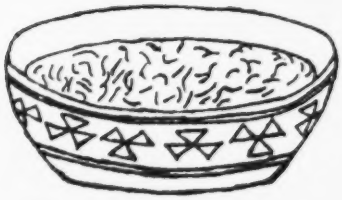
WΔ-ƆΛ-NÉP



acorn soup bowl

HEKWƆ

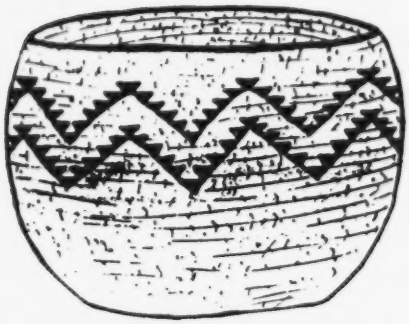
HEKWƆ



acorn soup

KΔGΛ

KΔ-GÁ



acorn soup pot

MORIP

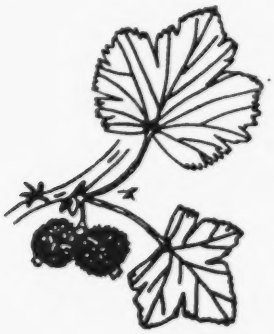
MO-RÍP

PLANTS

blackberry
LΔƆEᗰ
LΔ-ƆÉᗰ

strawberry
KWESPIN
KWES-PÍN

gooseberry (red)
NI'KWɬƆ WERNƎR
NÍ'KWɬƆ WƎR-NƎR



gooseberry (green)
MΛKO
MΛ-KÓ

huckleberry (red)

CLQ⊟KETΛ

W∃R-N∃R

CLQ⊟-KÉ-TΛ W∃R-N∃R

huckleberry (black)

ↃIG∃RI

ↃÍ-G∃R-I

thimbleberry (red cap)

K∃RP⊹N

K∃R-P⊹N

bear berry

Ↄ∃R∃RI W∃RN∃R

Ↄ∃R-∃RI W∃R-N∃R

salmonberry
ƎRWƎRN
Ə R - W Ə́ R N

salmonberry shoots
TΔGETΛR
TΔ-GE-TÁR

madrone berry
PΛCΔ
PΛ-CÁ

manzanita berry
PIYA
PI-YÁ

elderberry
TΛ'ΛMΛ
TÁ'ΛMΛ

salalberry
MΛKUH
MΛ-KÚH

black cap
ƆKΛPᛏN
ƆKΛ-PᛏN

salalberry bush
MΛKEP
MΛ-KEP

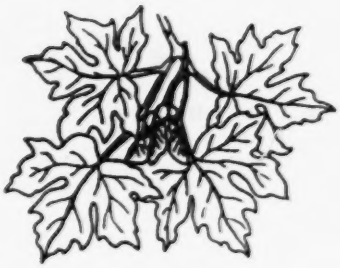
wild ginger
WΔHKWᛏNEP
WΔH-KWᛏ-NÉP

(leaves like salal berry but it's not - grows down by creek, medicine plant used in Brush Dance)

blue willow
PƎRGƎRN
PƎR-GƎ́RN

willow(red)
PAKWʌ
PAK-Wʌ́

alder
WƎRƎRGƎRↃ
WƎR-ƎR-GƎ́RↃ



maple
KWʌ'ʌ'Lʌ
KWʌ'ʌ'Lʌ́

hazel bush
HΛLIHKEP
HΛ-LIH-KÉP

hazel sticks
HΛLIH
HΛ-LÍH

Indian tea bush
WΔYΛKCIP
WΔ-YΛK-CÍP

tosslewood,
ECKΛ
EC-KÁ

black oak

PƎRGƎRƎR

PƎR-GƎR-ƎR

live oak

ƆΔGI

ƆΔ-GÍ

white oak

HINKE

HIN-KÉ

tan oak

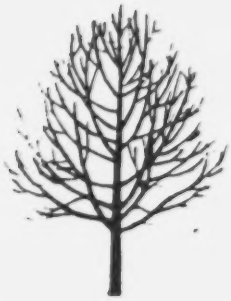
HΛ'MUNΛ'

HΛ'MU-NÁ'

madrone

CΔ'GΛ

CΔ'GÁ



cascara

CΛΛ

CΛΛ

manzanita bush

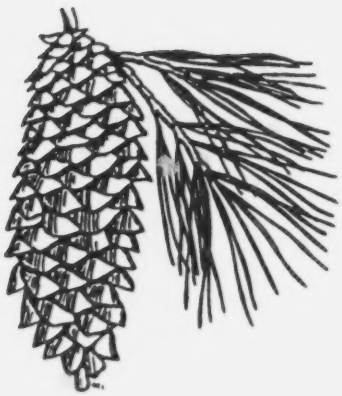
PIYA'P

PI-YÁ'P

greasewood

LΔWEOL'

LΔ-WE-ÓL'



sugar pine or pine nut from sugar pine

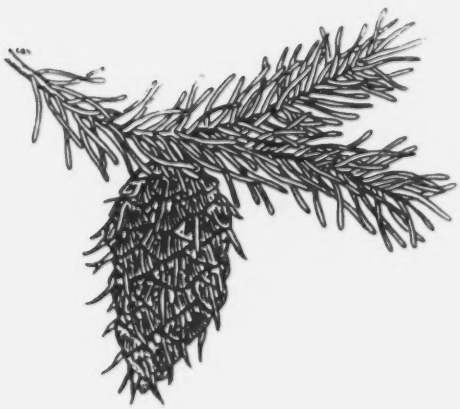
PAJULA

PA-JU-LA

bull pine, ponderosa pine

KEROMUJA

KE-RO-MU-JA



fir

TAPA

TA-PÁ

new growth fir

CTACTAK

CTA-CTÁK

redwood

KIㅂ

KIㅂ

cedar

HΛ'UΩ

HΛ'UΩ

spruce

TΔWΛL NI TΔPΛ

TΔ-WÁL NI TÁ-PÁ

coast it fir

cottonwood
HΔGOPΛ
HΛ-GÓ-PΛ

ironwood
PI'ITEO
PI'I-TEO

pepperwood, myrtlewood
(Oregon)
WΛKALΛ'
WΛ-KA-LΛ'

peppernuts
(nuts from pepperwood)
MΔGΛ'Λ
MΔ-GÁ'Λ

mock orange

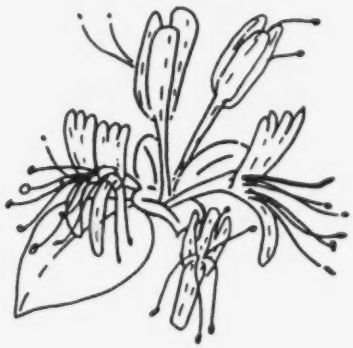
WƎRƎRWƎRI

WƎR-ƎR-WƎR-I

bear grass

HAMʌ

HAMʌ



honeysuckle

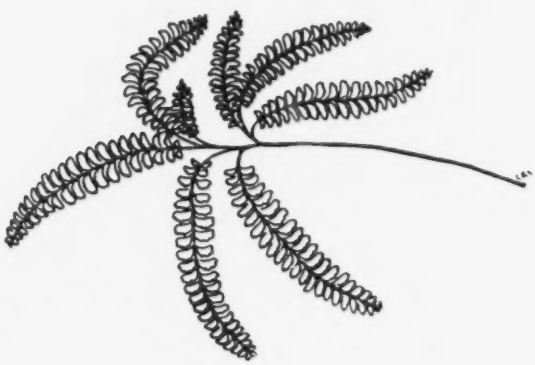
WʌPEKUMQ ƱMECAQ

Wʌ-PÉ-KU-MQ́ Ʊ-ME-CÁQ

Indian God fragrance

woodwardia
PA'AP
PA'ÁP

sword fern
TOPTOP
TÓP-TOP



maidenhair - five finger fern
REGA
RE-GÁ

bracken fern
HA'ALAK
HA'A-LÁK

spruce roots
WΛPΔ'
WΛ-PÁ'

redwood roots
KIH O WΛPΔ'
KIH O WΛ-PΔ'

river roots (wild grape,cottonwood,willow,alder)
WƎRHPITƎRK
WƎR-PÍ-TƎRK

angelica root
WΛHPΔ
WΛH-PÁ

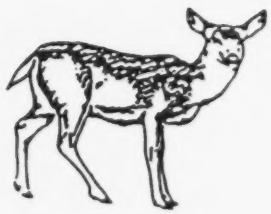
MOSS

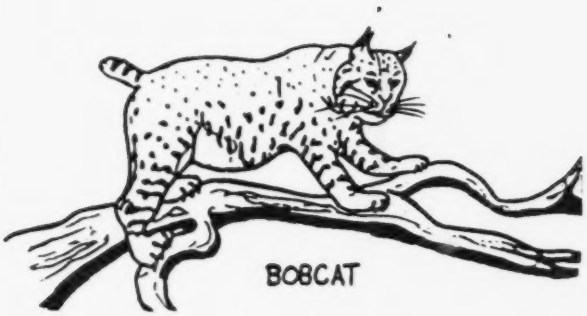
moss, lichen
KIWTEN
KIKW-TÉN

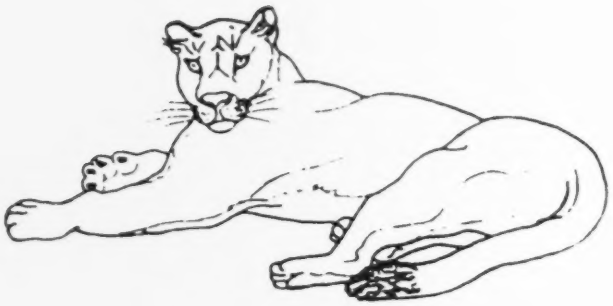
thistle
MUNIPƎRP
MU-NÍ-PƎRP
(MUNIPƎRNI means sharp)

-53-

ANIMALS

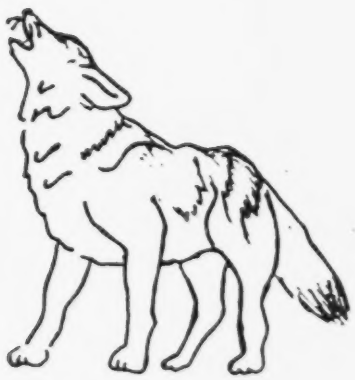






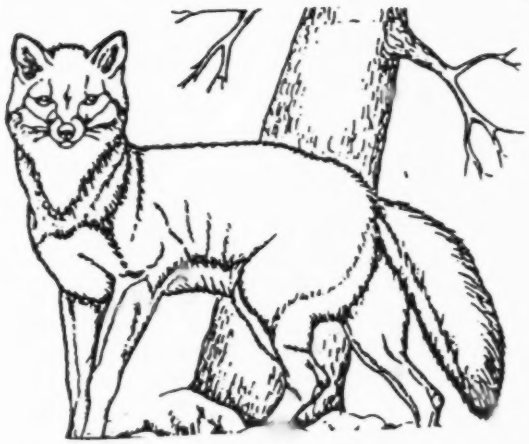
bobcat
ↃMUUK

mountain lion,
panther, cougar
KΔGAT'
KΔ-GÁT'



coyote
CΔGAP
CÁ-GAP

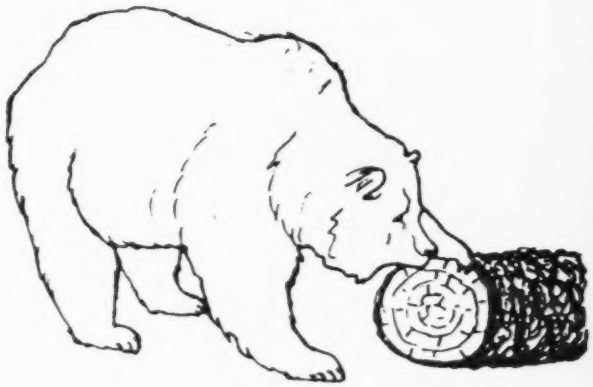
wolf
WƎRHKƎR+SNA
WƎRH-KƎR-+S-NA



fox

WƎRGƎRC

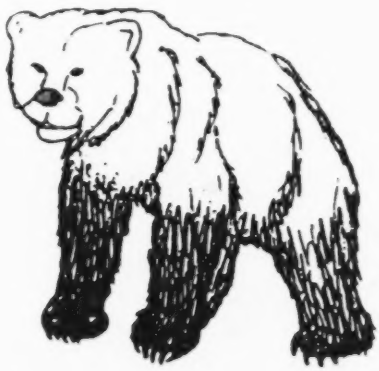
WƎR-GƎRC



grizzly bear

NIKWtↃ

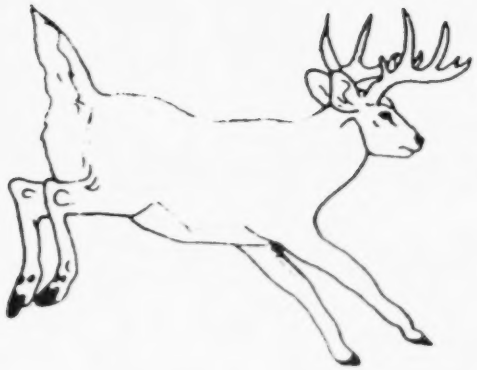
NÍ-KWtↃ



bear

ↃƎRƎRI

ↃƎR-ƎR-I



deer

PUUK

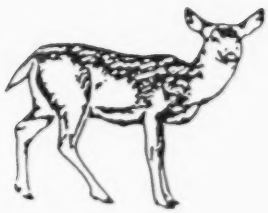
fawn

KΔPCENϮƆ or

HΔGEƆU

KΔP-CÉN-ϮƆ or

HΔ-GÉ-ƆU



doe

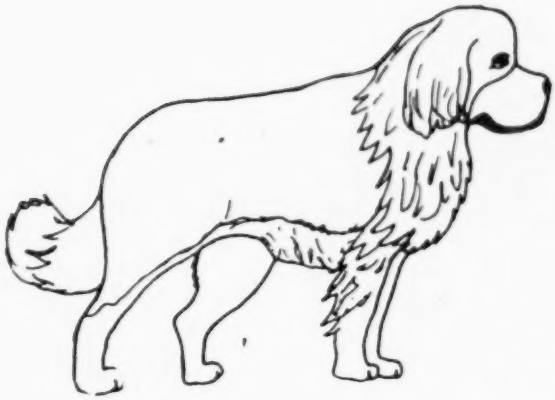
TΛCΛ

TΛ-CΛ

elk

MΔWIꟾ

MΔ-WÍꟾ



dog

ƆISU or

MΔGΛKW

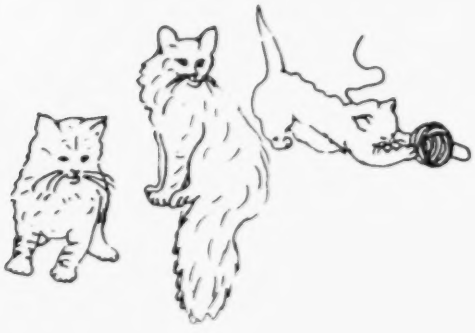
ƆĺSU or

MΔ-GΛKW

puppy

WƎRIƆEKWC

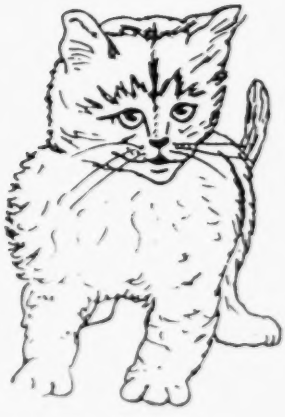
WƎR-I-ƆÉKWC



cat

PUCI

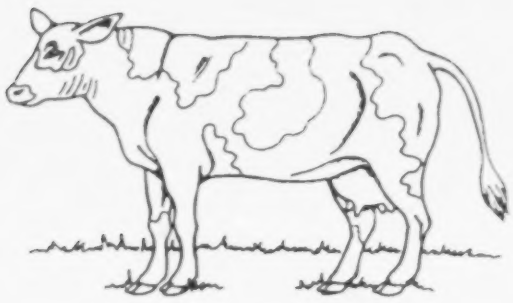
PU-CI



kitten

PUCI UÚK

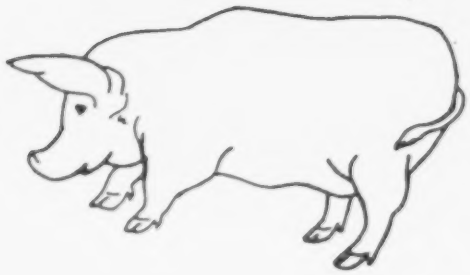
PU-CIUÚK



cow

MOC MOC

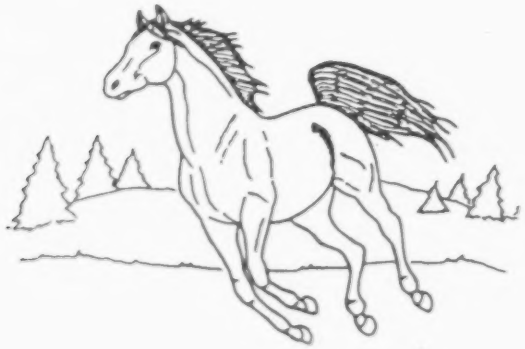
MÓC MOC



pig

KWΔGƎROR

KWΔ-GƎ́R-OR



horse

MOLO

MO-LO

colt

WƎRIƆEKWC

WƎR-I-Ɔ́EKWC

raccoon

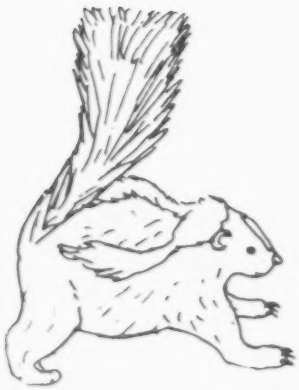
TWΔGΛ

TWΔ-GÁ

porcupine

TΔGIN'

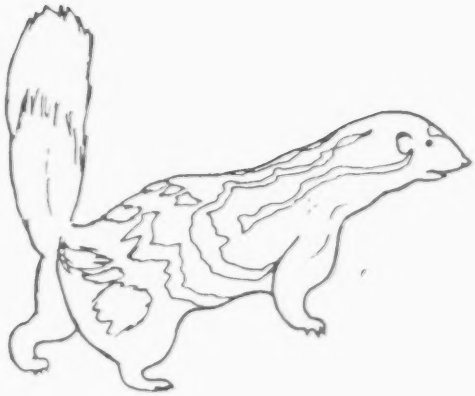
TΔ-GÍN'



skunk

HΔYUMUC

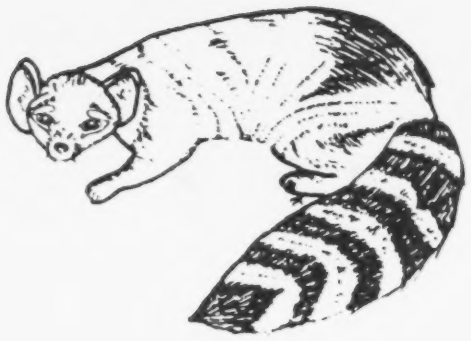
HÁ-YU-MUC



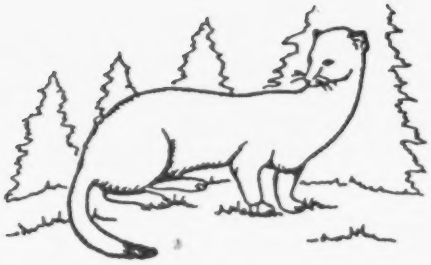
civet cat

WΛƆEㅂ

WΛ-ƆÉㅂ



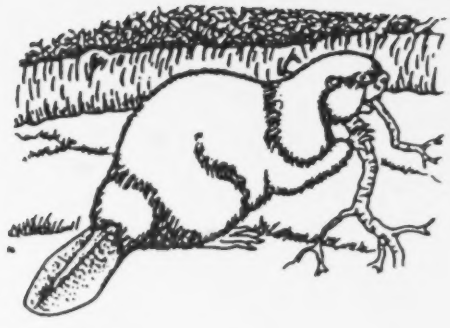
ringtail cat
KARKIꓤ
KAR-KÍꓤ



weasel
MΔGECϮK
MΔ-GÉ-CϮK

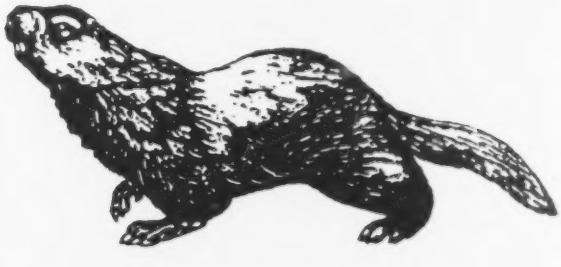
mink
KƎRIↃƎRWƎR
KƎR-I-ↃƎR-WƎR

fisher
LΔGΛ
LΔ-GΛ́



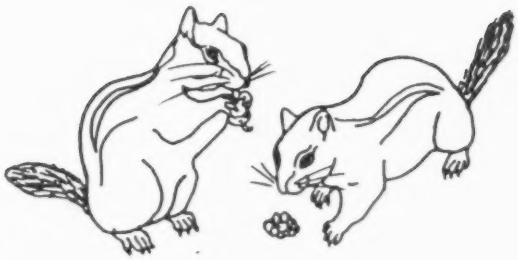
beaver
TECIR
TE-CÍR

otter
NΔPΔWŧSNA
NΔ-PÁ-WŧS-NA

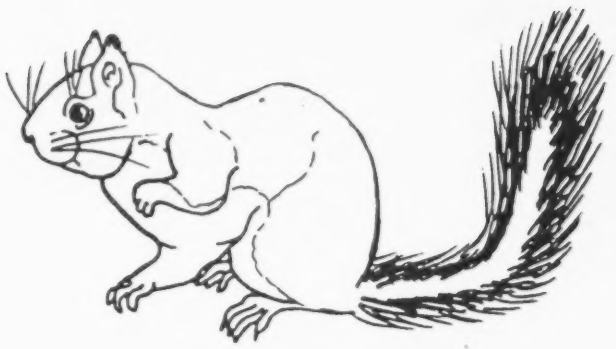


ground hog
WΔ⊟KEM
WΔ⊟-KÉM

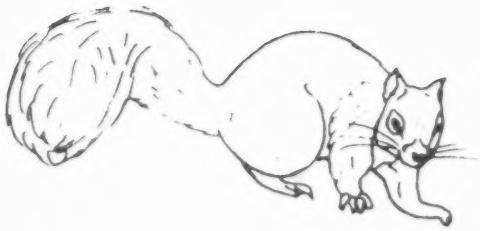
woodrat
TERGERC
TÉR-GERC



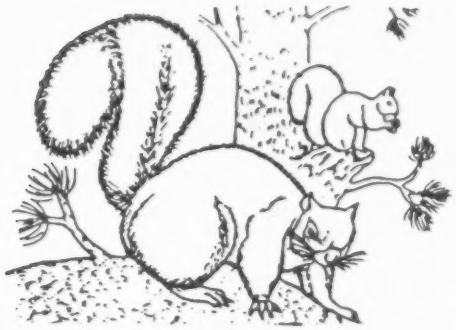
chipmunk
CMΔƆKEN
CMΔƆ-KÉN



pine squirrel
HΔGƋYEKW
HÁ-GƋ-YEKW



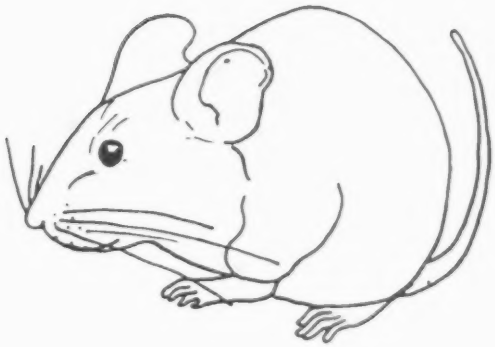
gray squirrel
PLI'WŧC
PLÍ'WŧC



ground squirrel
KWΔƆƋYA
KWΔ-ƆƋ-YÁ

flying squirrel
TUUP

cottontail
HƎRKWƎR
HƎRK-WƎR



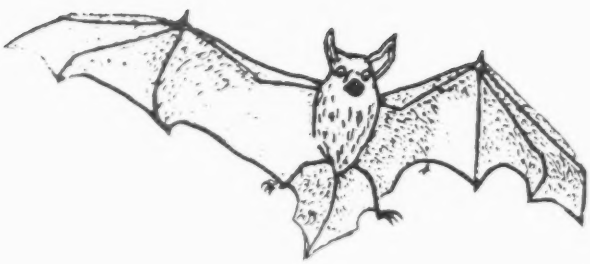
mouse
NΔGENIↃ
NΔ-GÉN-IↃ

rat
TƎRGƎRC
TƎR-GƎRC

mole

ᏰᎠᏞᏐKRO

ᏰᎠ-ᏞᏐ-KRᎤ



bat

CKᏩYUM

CKᏩ-YUM

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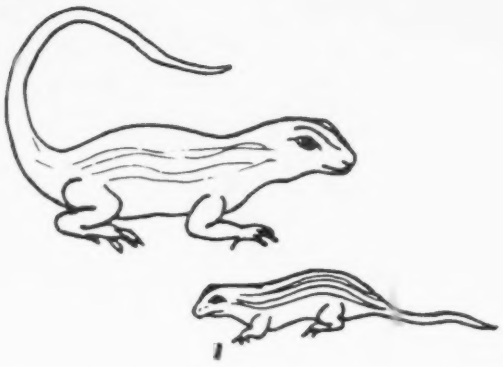
frog

LUƆOM'

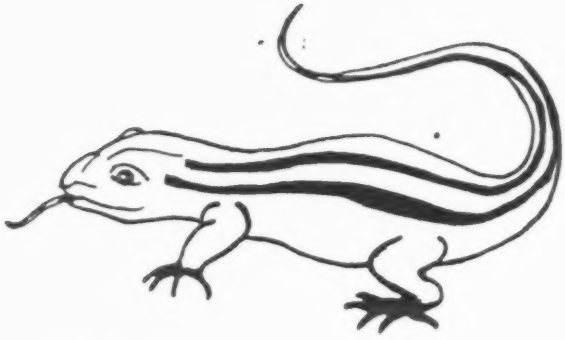
LÚ-ƆOM'



dart

MƎRWƎ́RCUCLO

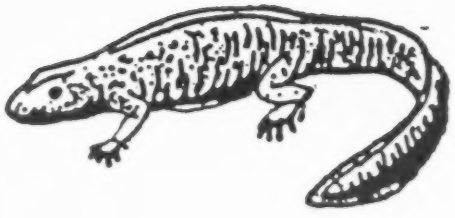
MƎR-WƎ́R-CU-CLÓ



lizard

ΛRΛWI

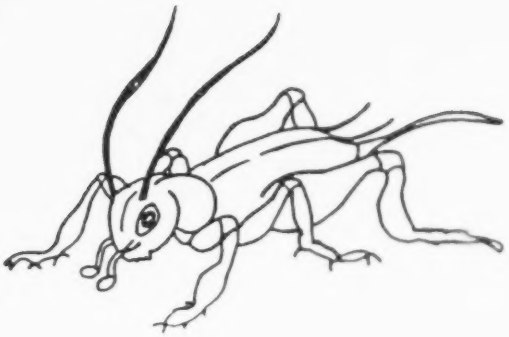
Λ-RÁ-WI



water dog

ꟻKƎRWƎRC

ꟻKƎ́R-WƎRC



cricket

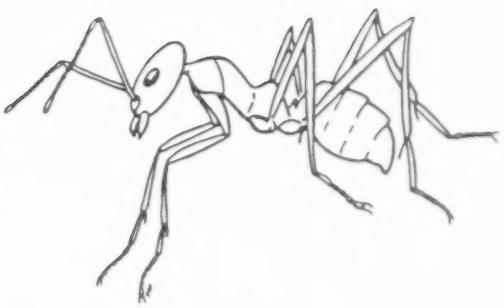
ᑌWᐱKᐃGAP

ᑌ-Wᐱ-Kᐃ-GÁP

grasshopper

TᐱTÓR

Tᐱ-TÓR



ant

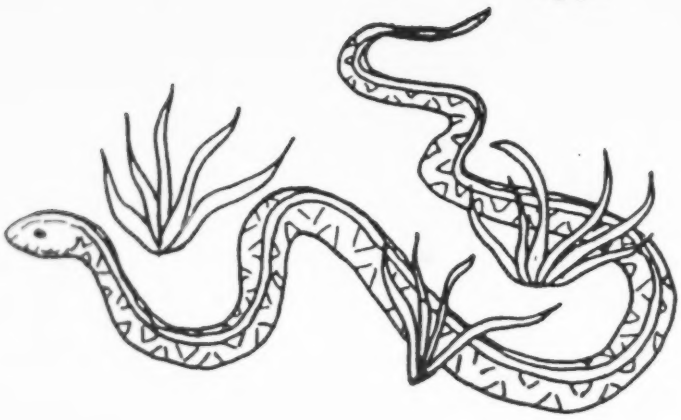
HARPᐅᑐ

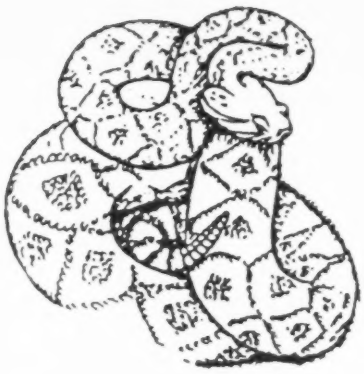
HAR-Pᐅᑐ

little tiny flies

ᑐᐱKtKC

ᑐᐱ-KtKC





snake
LΔYEC
LΔ-YÉC

rattlesnake
ᗺMΔYEPIR
ᗺMΔ-YÉ-PIR

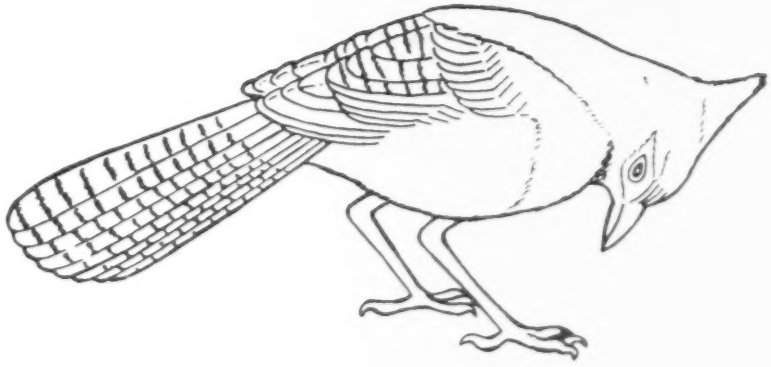
moneysnake
ƆI'IKMEᗺIKEO
ƆI'IK-MEᗺ-I-KÉO

king snake
ƆƎRGƎRƆƎRYƎR
ƆƎR-GƎR-ƆƎR-YƎR

bullsnake
MΔWΛMO
MΛ-WΛ-MÓ

water snake
PΛ'Λᗺ NILΔ†C
PΛ'Λᗺ NI-LÁ†C

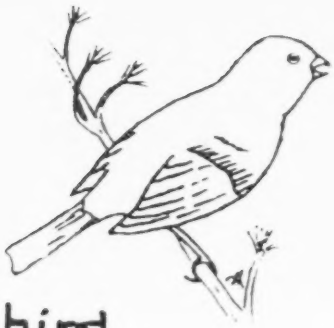
Birds



flock

TÁNEM' ƆÓƆIS

TA-NEM' ƆO-ƆIS



bird

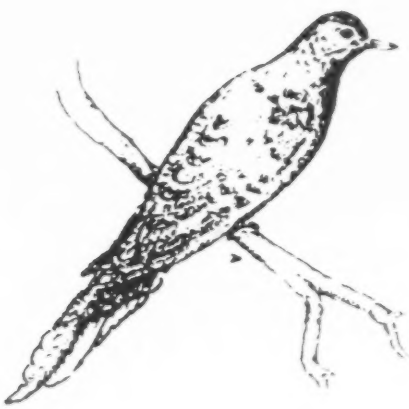
ƆOƆIS

ƆO-ƆIS

pigeon

HAM'MI

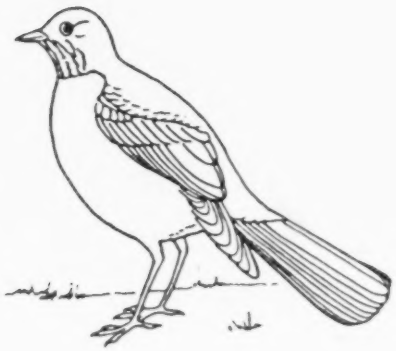
HAM'MI



dove

ARUWI

AR-U-WI



robin

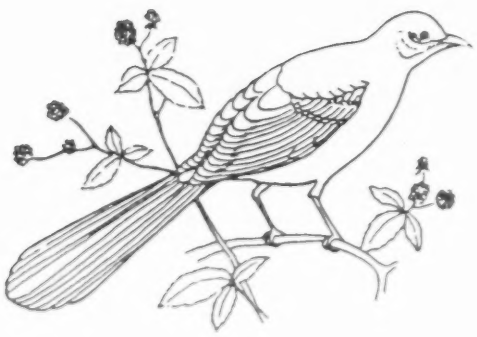
CƎRYƎRKƎRT

CƎR-YƎR-KƎRT

swamp robin

ƆΔGIKW

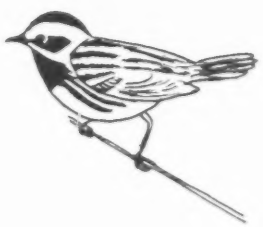
ƆΔ-GÍKW



mocking bird

TƎRGƎRNUP

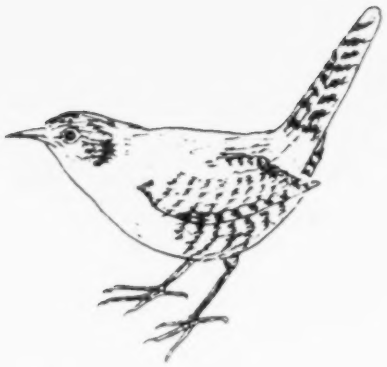
TƎR-GƎR-NUP



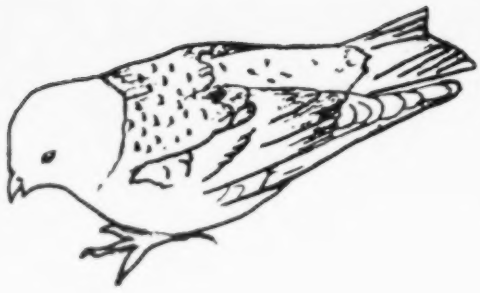
warbler

ƆƎRYƎRKU

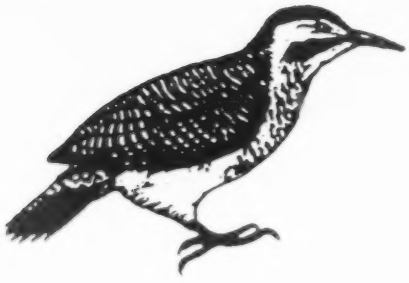
ƆƎR-YƎR-KU



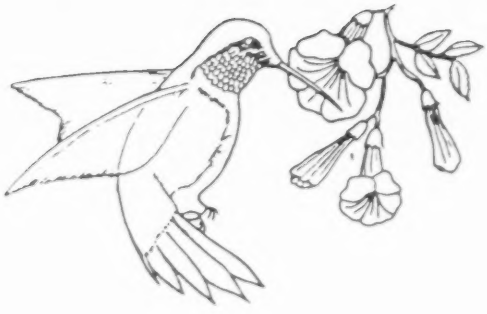
wren
Ↄ'AK
C'AK



snowbird (Oregon Junco)
TΔGEMOR
TΔ-GÉ-MOR

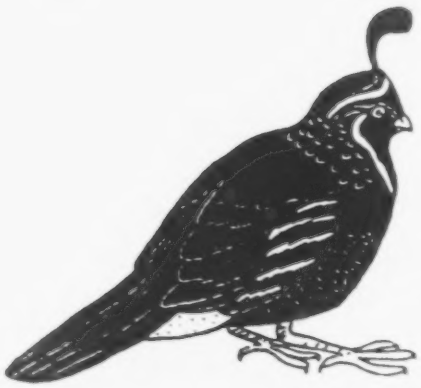


flicker
(yellow hammer)
PΔGG
PΔ-GG



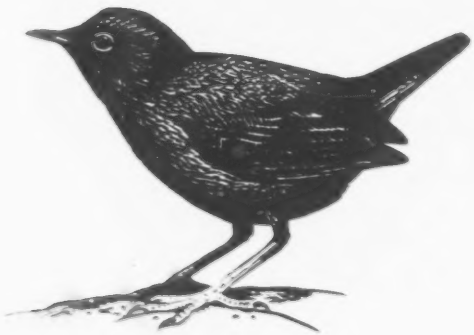
hummingbird
ↃΔGEMMEM
ↃΔ-GÉM-MEM

mountain quail
YΔGÁM
YΔ-GÁM

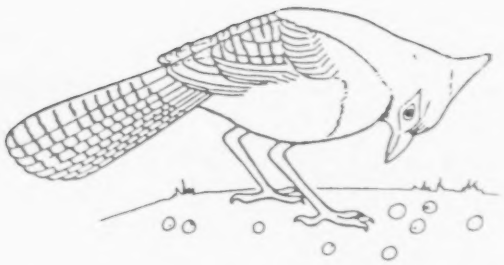


valley quail
TƎRKƎRKO
TƎR-KƎR-KO

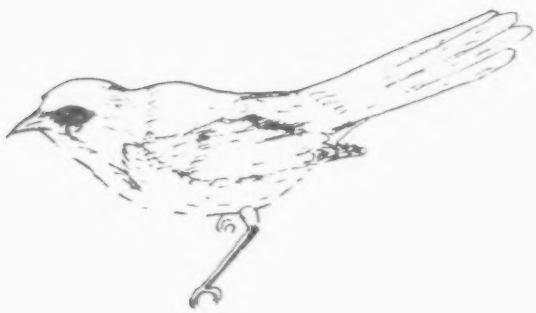
swallow
NΔGO
NΔ-GÓ



dipper
ƆΔGO
ƆΔ-GÓ



blue jay (stellar's jay)
KG
ka



blue jay
(camp robber)
CRAAT
CRAAT

---

pileated woodpecker
KΛKΛNQ
KΛ-KΛ-NQ

---

medium woodpeckers:
red-headed woodpecker
hairy woodpecker
downy woodpecker
TƎRKƎRT
TƎR-KƎRT

---

sapsucker
ↃΔGÉↃ†Ħ
ↃΔ-GÉ-Ↄ†Ħ

---

crow

K∃'∃R

K∃'∃R

blackbird

condor

PRΔGΛNtS

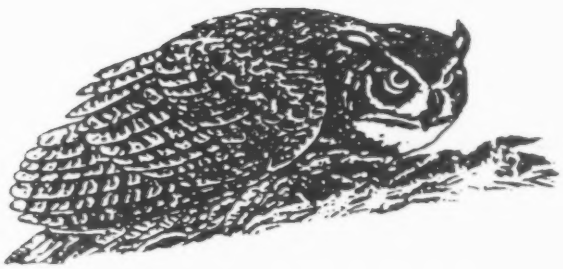
PRΔ-GÁN-tS

buzzard

L∃RG∃RH (black & flies)

L∃R-G∃RH

timber owl
PLΔGÉL'
PLΔ-GÉL'

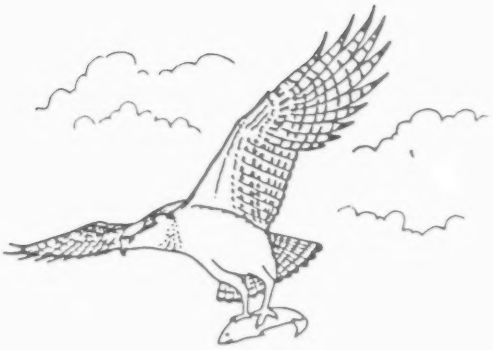


hoot owl
TÁKWEC
TÁK-WEC

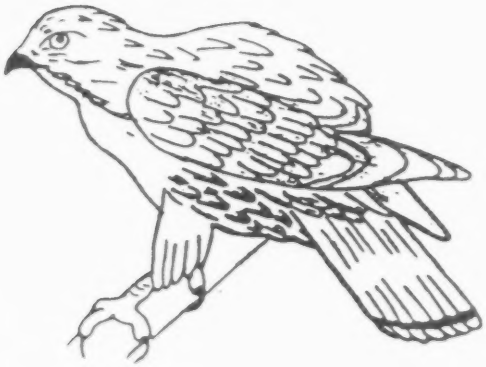
apple owl
PΛKW
PΛKW

screech owl
PRΔWORÚ
PRΔ-WOR-Ú

redtail hawk
CPΔGI
CPΔ-GÍ

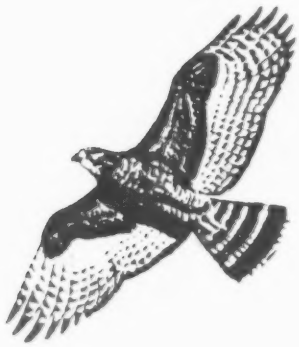


fish hawk(osprey)
ƆΔKWƆEK
ƆΔKW-ƆÉK



generic hawk
CPΔGI
CPΔ-GÍ

chicken hawk
KNƱ'Ʊ
KNƱ'Ʊ



red shouldered
hawk
HΔ⊟KIKNI
KNU'U
HΔ⊟-KİK-NI KNU'U

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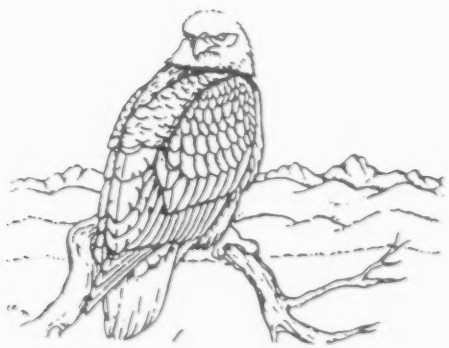
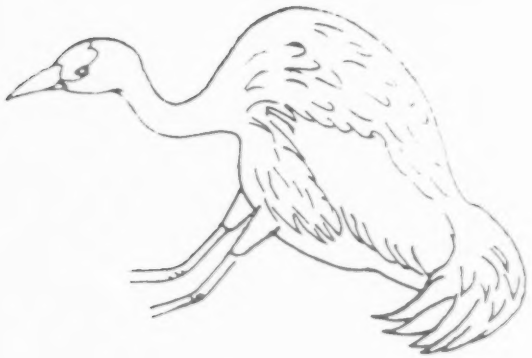
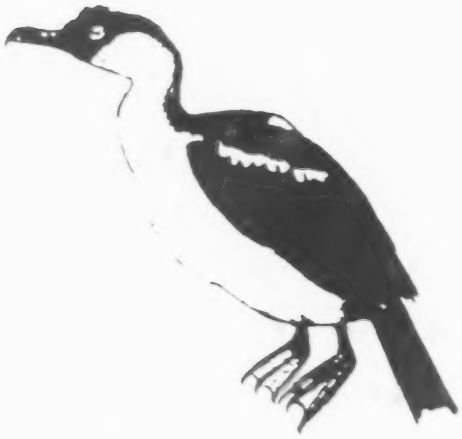
bald eagle
P∃RGIS
P∃R-GİS



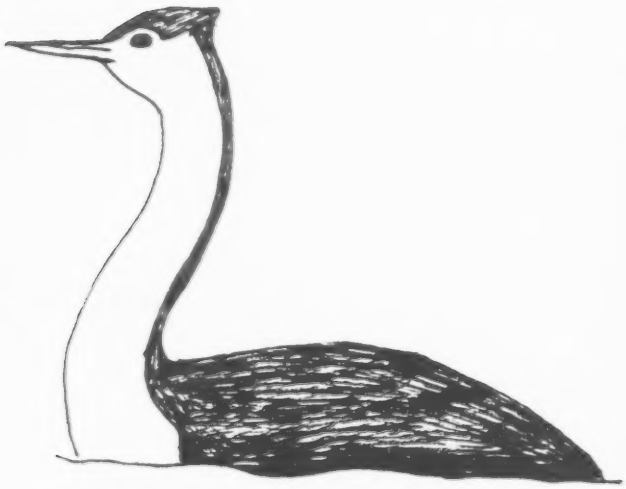
golden eagle
TΛTE⊟
TΛ-TÉ⊟



crane
M∃RK
M∃RK

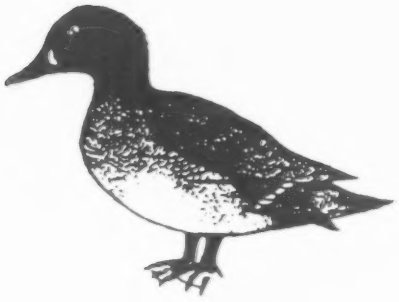


cormorant
ƆPΔGO
ƆPΔ-GO

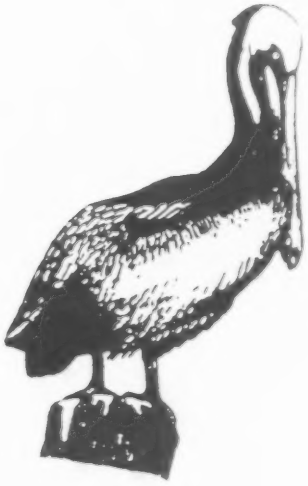


grebe
TOM∃RH
TO-M∃RH

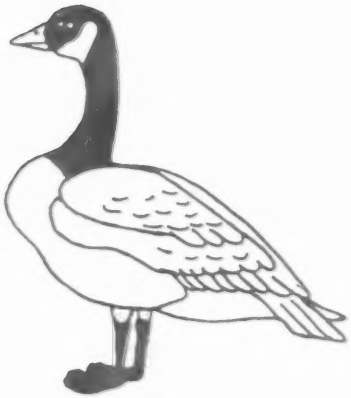
seagull
KΔGΛ'ΛCNA
KΔ-GΛ'ΛC-NA



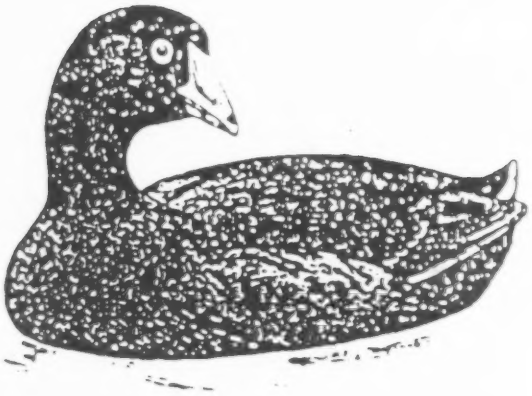
duck
NƎRYƎRT
NƎR-YƎRT



pelican
TΛKUC
TΛ-KÚC



goose
KΔLUK
KΔ-LÚK



mudhen
LΔGEↃ
LΔ-GEↃ

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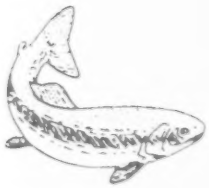
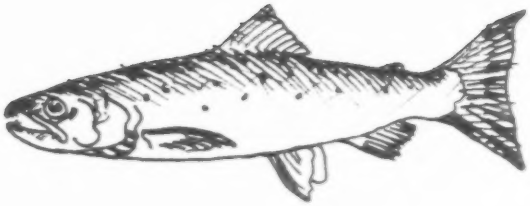
sandpiper
TARRIT
TAR-RÎT

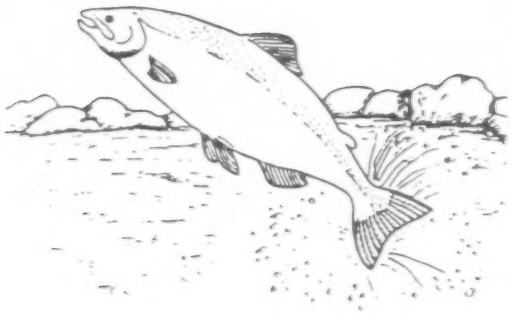
-82-

FISH

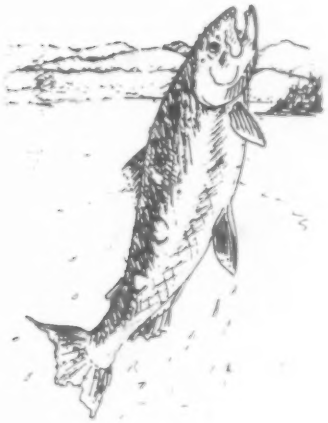




salmon
NΔPƱI
NΔ-PÚI



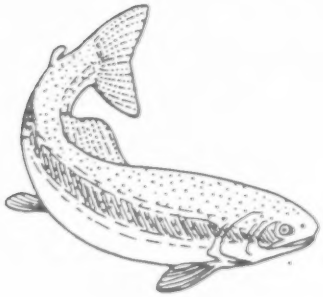
king salmon
ƆΔGƱN
ƆΔ-GÚN



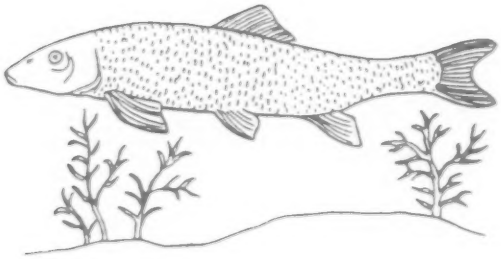
spring salmon
NUMI NΔPƱI
NƱ-MI NΔ-PÚI

soretail
TWƎRNŧS
TWƎR-NŧS

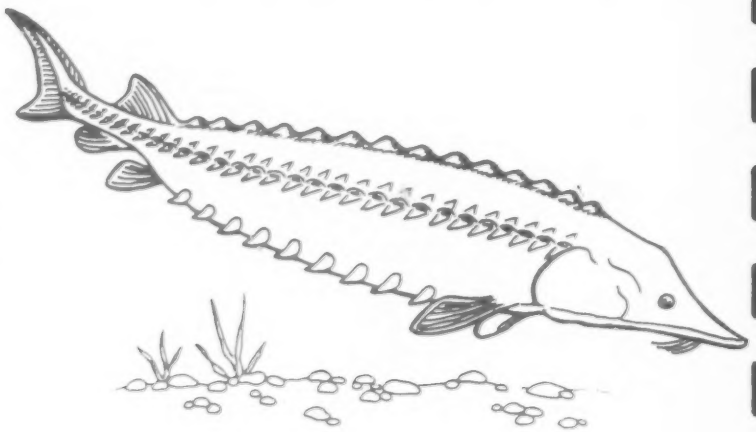
steelhead
ↃKWOᗰ
ↃKWOᗰ



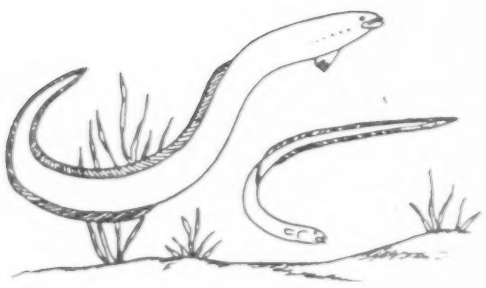
trout
RΔGΛK
RΔ-GÁK



sucker
NINIPUↃ
NΔ-NI-PUↃ



sturgeon
KΛKΛ
KÁ-KΛ



eel

KΔWIN

KΔ-WÍN

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surf fish

HEƎKŪCLΔ

HEƎ-KŪ-CLΔ́

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bullhead

MƎRLŪC

MƎR-LŪ́C

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seal
ↃWUGAC
ↃWU-GÁC

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sea lion
ΔↃKWΛ
ΔↃ-KWΛ

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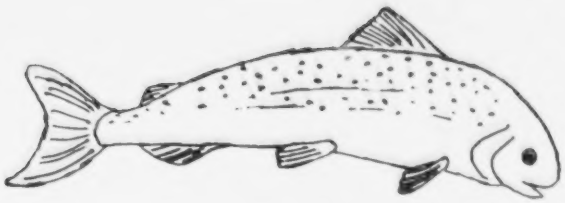
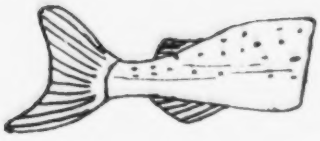
whale
HΔKWCΛΛ
HΔKW-CΛΛ

FOOD



salmon
NΔPUI
NΔ-PÚI



salmon tail
TUUK
TUUK

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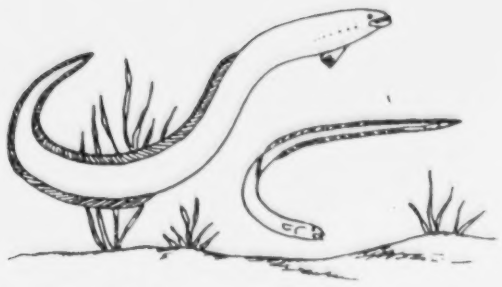
dried salmon
NΔPUI WUƆEL
NΔ-PÚI WU-ƆÉL



eel, "fresh"
KΔWϮN
KΔ-WϮN

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dried eel
CLϬIϦ
CLϬIϦ

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dried eels (ready to eat)
CMΛLΔ
CMΛ-LΛ

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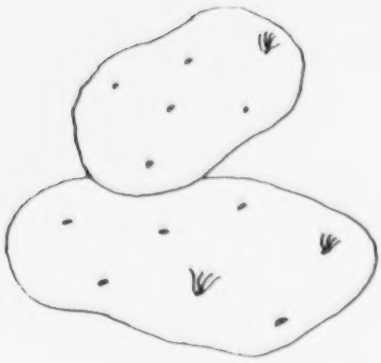
dried surf fish
KΔGÉC
KΔ-GEC

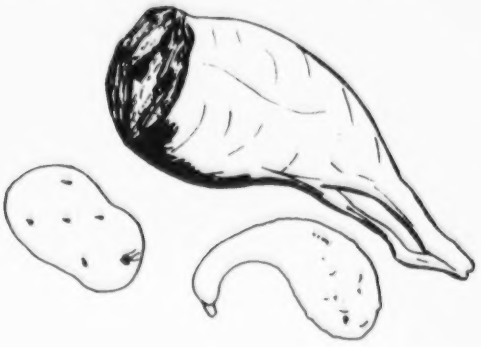


potatoes
HƎRⱯKƎR
HƎRⱯ-KƎR

seaweed
ƆΔGEL'
ƆΔ-GÉL'

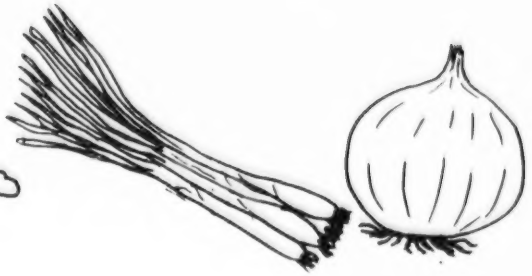
salt
PISKU
PÍS-KU

acorn bread
ʌ⊟O'PʌP
ʌ⊟ O'PÁP



food
KAM'
KAM'

sugar, honey
RΔPƆEM
RΔP-ƆÉM



onion
PƎRKW⍭N
PƎRK-W⍭N